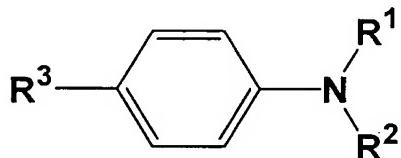


CLAIMS:

1. A photopolymerization initiator comprising (A) an α -diketone compound, (B) an amine compound and (C) an s-triazine compound having a trihalomethyl group as a substituent, the amine compound (B) containing (B1) an aliphatic amine compound and (B2) an aromatic amine compound.
- 5 2. A photopolymerization initiator according to claim 1, wherein the aliphatic amine compound (B1) has a tertiary amino group in which three saturated aliphatic groups are bonded to a nitrogen atom, and at least two of said saturated aliphatic groups have electron attractive groups as substituents.
- 10 3. A photopolymerization initiator according to claim 2, wherein the aromatic amine compound (B2) is represented by the following general formula,
- 15



20 wherein R^1 and R^2 are, independently from each other, alkyl groups, and R^3 is an alkyloxycarbonyl group.

4. A photopolymerization initiator according to claim 1, wherein the s-triazine compound (C) has, as a substituent, an organic group that has an unsaturated bond capable of conjugating with the triazine ring.

25 5. A photopolymerization initiator according to claim 1, wherein the aliphatic amine compound (B1) and the aromatic amine compound (B2) are contained at a mass ratio of $\text{B1:B2} = 3:97$ to $97:3$.

30 6. A photopolymerization initiator according to

claim 5, wherein the amine compound (B) is contained in an amount of 10 to 1000 parts by mass and the s-triazine compound (C) is contained in an amount of 5 to 1000 parts by mass per 100 parts by mass of the α -diketone compound (A).

7. A dental photopolymerizable composition blended with the photopolymerization initiator of claim 1.

8. A photopolymerizable dental composite resin of the one-paste type containing the photopolymerization initiator of claim 1, a radically polymerizable monomer without acid group (D) and an inorganic filler (E).

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